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Towards a Digital Pathology Commons
Frontiers of Predictive Oncology and Computing,
October 18th 2017

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Pittsburgh Healthcare Data Alliance
NCI Board of Scientific Advisors



INFORMATICS FELLOWS. LEADING WITH DISTINCTION.

Pittsburgh
Health Data
Alliance

Carnegie Mellon University University of Pittsburgh UPMC

Center for Commercial Applications of Healthcare Data
University of Pittsburgh

Becich Conflicts of Interest (**Disclaimer**)

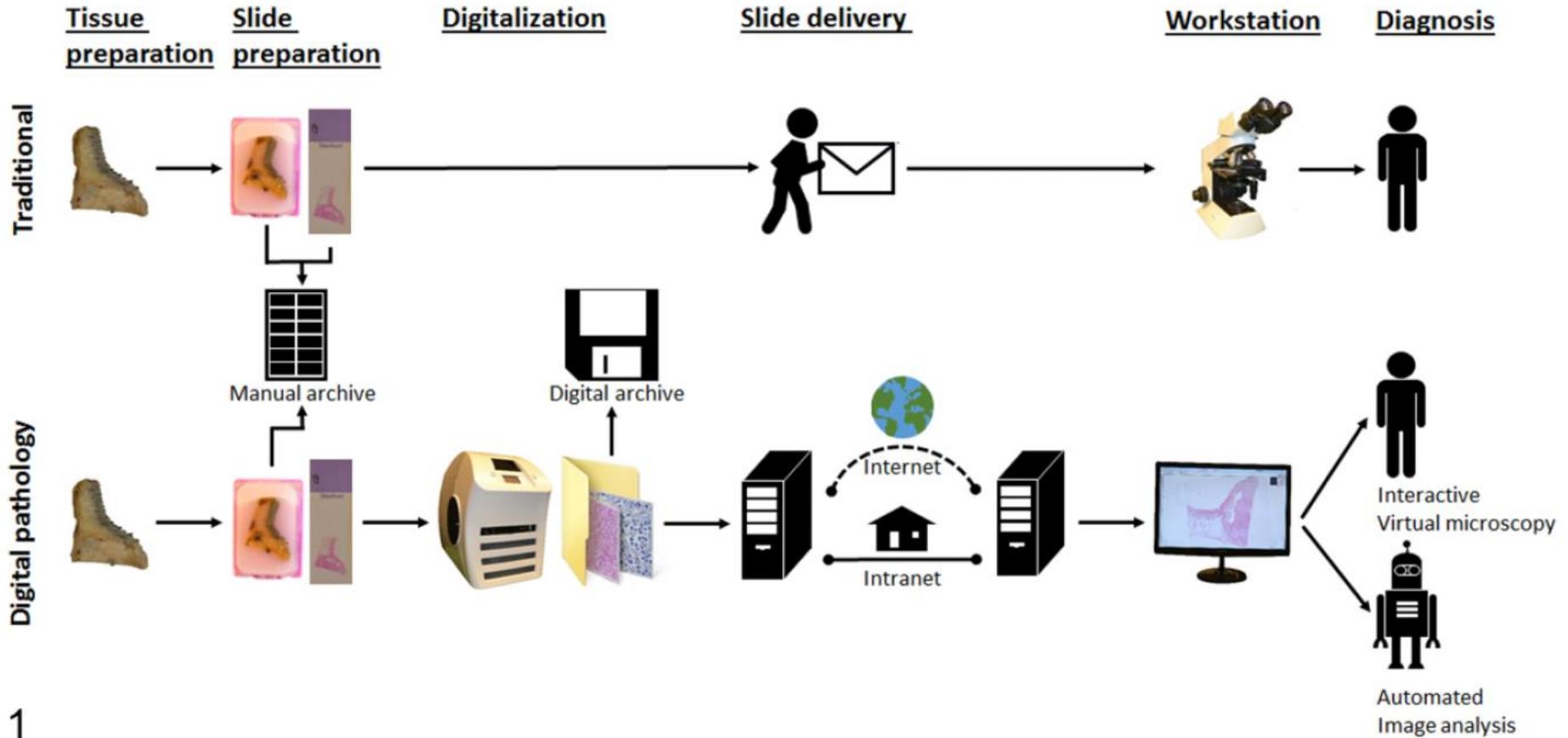
- **Spatial Diagnostics, Inc. or SPDx** (founder and stock) – computational pathology company
- **Nexi** – Newco by Rebecca Jacobson and TIES/TCRN team (royalties to my Department)
- Cancer Center Consultancies and EABs – Baylor, University of Colorado, University of Michigan and Wake Forest
- CTSA Consultancies and EABs – numerous (not a conflict for this talk except possibly for U of Chicago Institute for Translational Medicine)

Disclaimer – I am a member of NCI's Board of Scientific Advisors

Outline

- Introduction to Whole Slide Imaging and Computational Pathology
- Introduction to Digital Pathology Commons
- Data Commons - Precision Medicine, Data Science and Human Cell Atlas (CZI) programs are drivers
- Data to Knowledge to Wisdom – Machine Learning and Causal Modeling & Discovery in Comp Path
- [Key Impact Areas](#) – [Predictive Analytics for better health and discovery science thru Comp Path!](#)

Traditional vs. Digital Pathology Whole Slide Imaging (WSI)



From Bertram and Kopfleish, Vet Path 2017

Introduction to Whole Slide Imaging

Pipeline for Whole Slide Feature Characterization

- 10^{10} pixels for each whole slide image:
 $10^5 \times 10^5$
- 10 whole slide images per patient
- 10^8 image features per whole slide image
- 10^{15} pixels
- 10^{13} features

From Saltz, circa 2011, to NLM



1000 scanned slides



3.03 Tbyte



444 registrants



FDA News Release

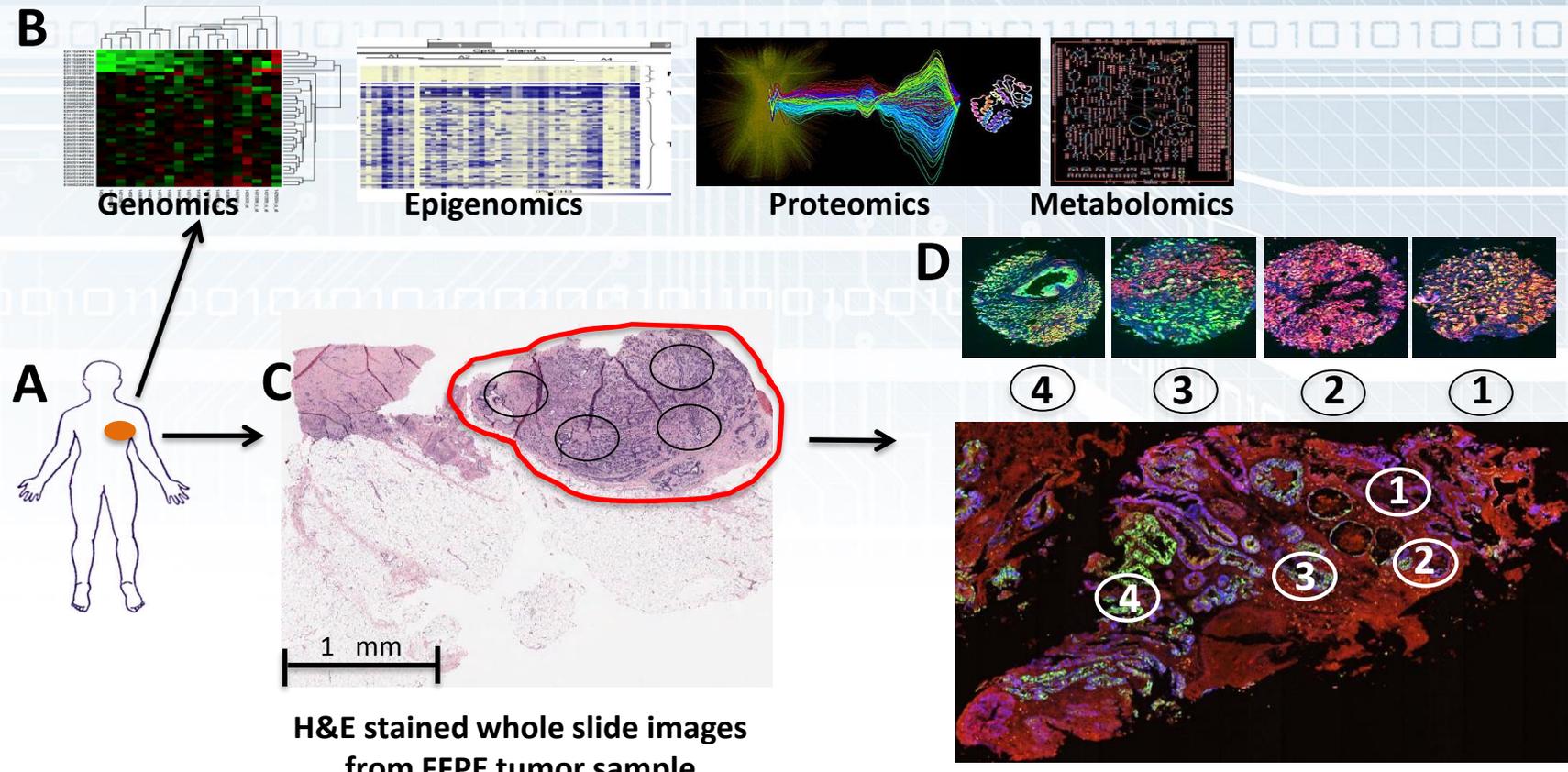
FDA allows marketing of first whole slide imaging system for digital pathology

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For Immediate Release

April 12, 2017

Histopathomics and Computational Pathology



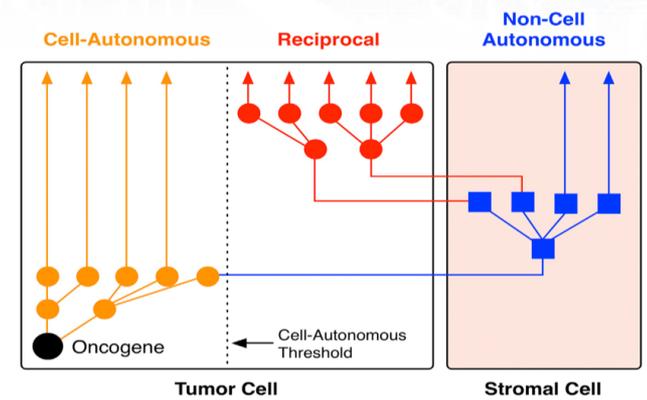
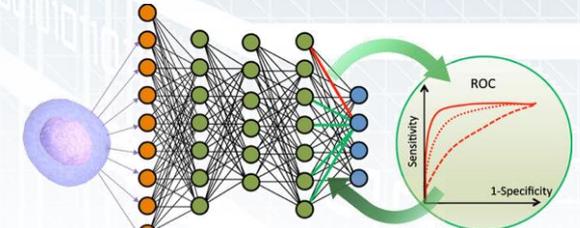
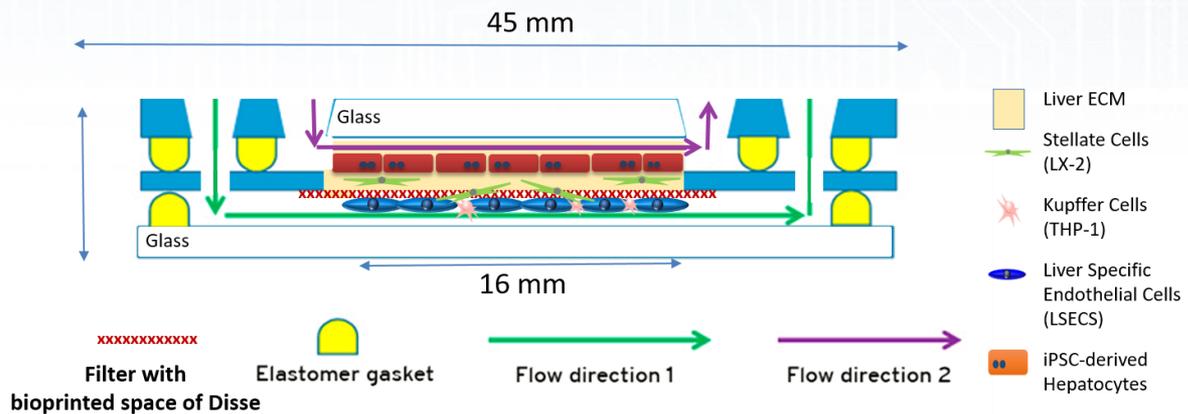
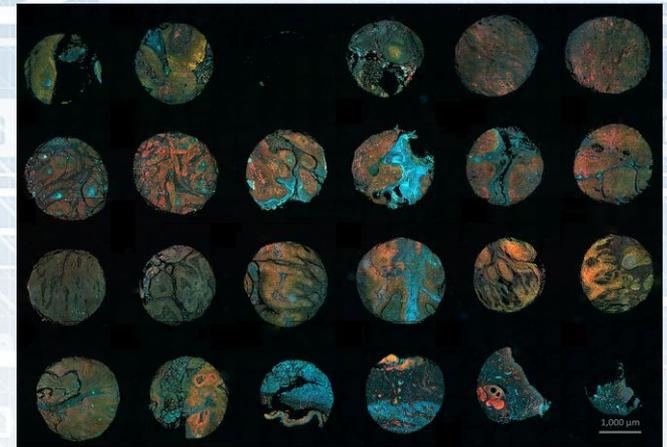
H&E stained whole slide images from FFPE tumor sample

Multi to hyperplexed fluorescence imaging of whole slide images for higher spatial resolution and tissue context

Thanks to Drs. Joe Ayoob and Chakra Chennubhotla for this illustration, 2017

Unique opportunities in WSI and Computational Pathology

- Computational pathology
 - Hyperplex Immunofluorescence (9 to > 50 Ab)
 - Machine learning + spatial statistics
 - Network Systems biology
 - Diagnostics/prognostics
- Iterative experimental–computational human tumor micro-environment studies



Courtesy Chakra Chennubhotla, 2017

A Case for Data Commons: Toward Data Science as a Service

From Computing In Science & Engineering IEEE 2016

Robert L. Grossman, Allison Heath, Mark Murphy, and Maria Patterson | University of Chicago
Walt Wells | Center for Computational Science Research

“...Data commons **collocate data, storage, and computing infrastructure** with core services and commonly used tools and applications for **managing, analyzing, and sharing data** to create an interoperable resource for the research community...”

FAIR Data Principles

SCIENTIFIC DATA

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

OPEN

SUBJECT CATEGORIES

- » Research data
- » Publication characteristics

Comment: The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson *et al.*[#]

Received: 10 December 2015

Accepted: 12 February 2016

Published: 15 March 2016

There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and measurable set of principles that we refer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent is that these may act as a guideline for those wishing to enhance the reusability of their data holdings. Distinct from peer initiatives that focus on the human scholar, the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis on enhancing the ability of machines to automatically

- Data Use Case for Data Commons

– See Data Med v3.0 – <http://datamed.org>

Six Requirements of a Data Commons

- Permanent digital IDs (**data and knowledge**)
- Permanent metadata (**data describing data**)
- API (**interface**)-based access (**interoperability**)
- Data portability (**standard containers**)
- Data Peering (**commons 1 can access commons 2**)
- Pay for compute (**allocate computing/charging**)
 - Demand higher than computing resources available

From Grossman et al 2016 CISE IEEE

Towards Computational Pathology Imaging Commons for Cancer – Data Types

- Imaging – Rich source of computable information
 - Need to De-ID WSI and then “deeply” annotate
- Phenotype – From Anatomic Pathology Lab Info Sys
 - Structured data from synoptic reports
 - Unstructured data via NLP (Text Info Extract Sys – TIES)
- Computational Pathology Annotation – more later
- Outcomes Data – From Cancer Registry Systems
- Data to Integrate – Biobanks, Clinical Pathology & Molecular Pathology

The Text Information Extraction System or TIES?

NCI ITCR funded effort

- An **NLP and Information Retrieval system** for de-identifying, annotating, storing and retrieving pathology (and radiology) reports
- A system for **indexing research resources** (clinical data, biospecimens & images) with document annotations
- An **GUI for querying** large repository of annotated documents and obtaining resources locally, using an honest broker model
- A platform to support **phenotype, images and biospecimen sharing** among networks of cancer centers and other institutions



TIES Cancer Research Network (TCRN)

- UPMC Hillman Cancer Center (lead)
- Augusta University Cancer Center
- Abramson Cancer Center (Penn)
- **Stonybrook University (new partner)**
- Roswell Park Cancer Institute

Network Trust Agreements

- IRBs agree that use of data for investigators is NHR, no need for an additional IRB protocol even to access record level de-id data
- Governance
- Agreement to abide by SOPs
- Instrument of Adherence

Soliciting new WSI “ready” partners!

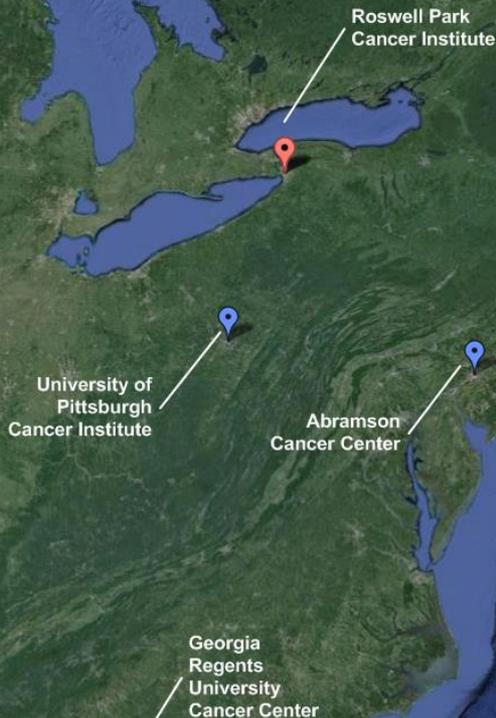


Table 2. TCRN case statistics for numbers of patients and cases (A) and the number of cases of rare tumors (B) and common cancer categories (C) based on final diagnosis

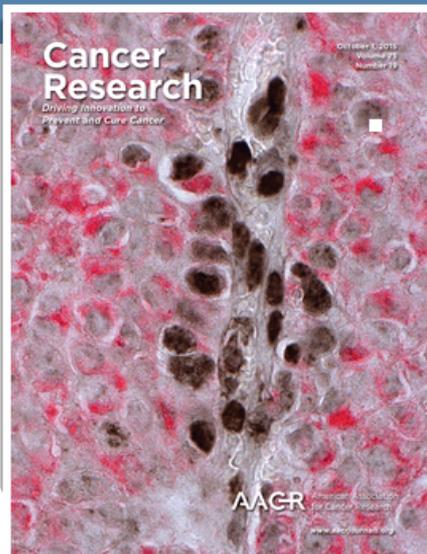
	GRU	RPCI	ACC	UPCI	Total
A. Case statistics					
Patients	76,404	72,376	465,717	1,840,156	2,454,653
Pathology cases	157,316	156,555	857,681	4,588,017	5,759,569
B. Rare tumors					
Adenoid cystic carcinoma	41	88	404	509	1,042
Adrenocortical carcinoma	5	20	59	63	147
Alveolar soft part sarcoma	3	15	10	25	53
Angioimmunoblastic lymphadenopathy	12	35	58	84	189
Chordoma	5	14	124	245	388
Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma	2	2	8	13	25
Merkel cell carcinoma	9	72	165	196	442
Ovarian granulosa cell tumor	4	10	23	34	71
Paraganglioma	15	38	272	164	489
Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma	2	5	12	53	72
Pseudomyxoma peritonei	6	36	46	129	217
Rhabdomyosarcoma	34	70	86	270	460
Sebaceous adenocarcinoma	13	33	26	94	166
Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma	2	6	31	27	66
Thymoma	13	45	433	210	701
C. Common cancer categories					
Bladder carcinoma	345	1,618	3,873	6,711	12,547
Breast carcinoma	1,143	9,605	28,262	37,691	76,701
Colorectal carcinoma	465	2,530	6,898	11,608	21,501
Endometrial carcinoma	394	1,815	3,707	7,706	13,622
Esophageal carcinoma	63	1,477	2,452	3,514	7,506
Hepatic carcinoma	153	633	2,912	5,720	9,418
Lung carcinoma	820	4,264	10,208	17,955	33,247
Lymphoma	1,387	6,795	10,605	15,689	34,476
Malignant glial neoplasm	242	292	2,198	4,943	7,675
Malignant melanoma	335	2,675	5,180	7,068	15,258
Ovarian carcinoma	503	2,872	4,659	6,446	14,480
Pancreatic carcinoma	162	740	1,866	3,622	6,390
Prostate carcinoma	903	3,612	18,867	19,445	42,827
Renal cell carcinoma	364	1,319	3,183	10,950	15,816
Thyroid carcinoma	474	1,236	7,681	12,387	21,778

TIES Cancer Research Network Pubs

Cancer Research

The Journal of Cancer Research (1916–1930) | The American Journal of Cancer (1931–1940)

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Resource

Cancer Research

A Federated Network for Translational Cancer Research Using Clinical Data and Biospecimens

Rebecca S. Jacobson¹, Michael J. Becich¹, Roni J. Bollag², Girish Chavan¹, Julia Corrigan¹, Rajiv Dhir¹, Michael D. Feldman³, Carmelo Gaudioso⁴, Elizabeth Legowski¹, Nita J. Maihle², Kevin Mitchell¹, Monica Murphy⁴, Mayurapriyan Sakthivel⁴, Eugene Tseytlin¹, and JoEllen Weaver³

Abstract

Advances in cancer research and personalized medicine will require significant new bridging infrastructures, including more robust biorepositories that link human tissue to clinical phenotypes and outcomes. In order to meet that challenge, four cancer centers formed the Text Information Extraction System (TIES)

policies, and procedures, enable regulatory compliance. The TIES Cancer Research Network now provides integrated access to investigators at all member institutions, where multiple investigator-driven pilot projects are underway. Examples of federated search across the network illustrate the potential impact on

- [View the new Impact Factor](#)
- [View the Most-Cited Articles of Cancer Research](#)



<http://ties.dbmi.pitt.edu/>

Adding Cancer Registry Data to TIES

Outcomes Annotation

- Identified as a high value development target from users
- We have secured additional funding from or Institute for Precision Medicine in Pittsburgh
- Senior Developer Mike Davis leads this effort.
- Starting with Breast Cancer first
- Work that we do here can immediately be leveraged by all of you to similarly add Cancer Registry data to your TIES instances
- Result = deeper patient annotation and outcomes data

Cancer Registry Data Elements

Demographics	Primary	Treatment	Outcome
Race	Primary Site	Surgery	Vital Status
Gender	Histology	Chemotherapy	Cancer Status
Age @ Diagnosis	Grade	BRM	Recurrence
Smoking	Path TNM	Hormonal	Cause of Death
Alcohol	Clinical TNM	Immunotherapy	
	Prognostic Factors (including site specific)	Rad Onc	

Enabling Research on the Cancer Registry

The screenshot displays the TIES v5.65 interface for a researcher at the University of Pittsburgh. The main window shows search results for 34 reports. A 'Case Sets' sidebar on the left lists various categories like 'acc(3)', 'adenoid cystic carci...', 'atypical endo...', 'Breast Abscess...', 'breast cancer', and 'breast cancer'. The central pane shows a list of pathology reports from Pathology Report 001 to 034. A snippet of a pathology report is visible, mentioning 'As indicated in the original report the final classification of the tumor would be best performed on the resection specimen.' and 'FINAL DIAGNOSIS: BREAST, RIGHT, 10 O'CLOCK, ULTRASOUND GUIDED CORE BIOPSY INVASIVE DUCTAL CARCINOMA, NUCLEAR GRADE 1 (see comment)'. A 'Rad--Regional RX Modality' dialog box is open, showing a search for 'Rad--Regional RX Modality' with results: 'Brachytherapy, Intracavitary, HDR Conformal or 3-D therapy' and 'IMRT'. A table at the bottom right shows treatment details for a patient.

Name	Value
TUMSEQ	001
RXTYPE	Radiation
OTRXSTART	20140324
RX Hosp--Scope Reg LN Sur	No Data found
RX Summ--Surgical Approach	No Data found
Rad--Boost Dose cGy	1000 cGy boost dose given
Rad--Boost RX Modality	Electrons

Enabling Research on the Cancer Registry

TIES

tranSMART

TIES v5.65 - Researcher, TIES Quality Assurance - University of Pittsburgh (Production Data Network)

File View Help
 New Query Open Query Save Query Charts My Case Sets Close Tab Close All Tabs - Switch Role - Switch Study My Account

Showing 34 reports (34 patients) of 34 reports | Report Type: PITT-PATHOLOGY, PITT-RADIOLOGY, Invasive ductal carcinoma(C1134719); Tags: Slide_Images (change query)

Case Sets Search Results University of Pittsburgh(34 of 34 reports, 34 patients)
 Pathology Report 001
 Pathology Report 002
 Pathology Report 003
 Pathology Report 004
 Pathology Report 005
 Pathology Report 006

Text Data Images

types: **metaplastic carcinoma, cribriform carcinoma**, etc. Therefore, currently, their presence does not carry any specific therapeutic or prognostic implications. As indicated in the original report the final classification of the tumor would be best performed on the resection specimen.

Chapter 30: Rare carcinoma and glycogen

Submitted

BIOPSY ment.

34719] Neoplastic Process

ly and can be the growth

is (see

breast cancer; Pathology Report 027

microscopic description.
 Dr. **NAME[XXX] has reviewed this case and agrees with the above diagnosis. IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING COMMUNICATION OF BREAST BIOPSY RESULTS: Please be aware that an important component of percutaneous breast biopsy includes correlation of this biopsy report with the radiology report in order to ensure radiologic-pathologic concordance of the lesion in question for proper patient management.
 **INITIALS
 Pathologist: **NAME[WWW M. VVV], M.D.
 ** Report Electronically Signed Date **
 Dr. Pathologist: **NAME[WWW M. VVV], M.D.

Other Criteria

Rad--Regional RX Modality: X

Brachytherapy, Intracavitary, HDR Conformal or 3-D therapy IMRT

Rad--Regional RX Modality

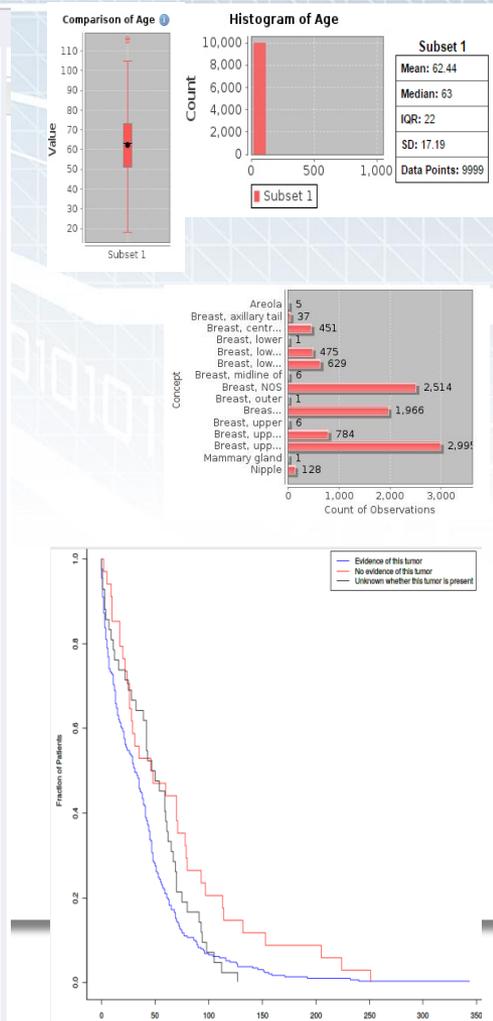
Save Cancel

Name	Value
TUMSEQ	001
RXTYPE	Radiation
OTROSTART	20140324
RX Hosp--Scope Reg LN Sur	No Data found
RX Summ--Surgical Approach	No Data found
Rad--Boost Dose cGy	1000 cGy boost dose given
Rad--Boost RX Modality	Electrons

Active Filters and Filter Clear

Navigate Terms

- Event (9999)
 - Observation (9999)
 - Other (9999)
 - Outcome (9999)
 - Cancer Status (9999)
 - Cause of Death (9999)
 - 123 Days from Dx to 1st Recur (9999)
 - 123 Disease-free Survival (9999)
 - 123 Survival (9999)
 - 123 Survival since 1st Recur (9999)
 - Patient (9999)
 - Phenotype (9999)
 - Patient Phenotype (9999)
 - Alcohol History (9997)
 - Menopausal Status (9712)
 - Reproductive Status (1420)
 - Serum usage (9750)
 - Tobacco History (9999)
 - 123 DES (9756)
 - 123 EP Combo (9753)
 - 123 Estrogen (9754)
 - 123 Hormone Unknown (9753)
 - 123 OCP (9756)
 - 123 Progesterone (9754)
 - Treatment Regimen (9999)
 - 123 Length To First Treatment (9999)
 - Tumor (9999)
 - Body Site (9999)
 - Laterality (9999)
 - Site of Distant Metastasis 1 (9999)
 - Site of Distant Metastasis 2 (9999)



TIES and the TIES Cancer Research Network

TIES Team

Girish Chavan
Eugene Tseytlin
Kevin Mitchell
Julia Corrigan
Liz Legowski

Adi Nemlekar
Yining Zhao
Vanessa Benkovich
Liron Pantanowitz
Rajiv Dhir

Roswell Park

Carmelo Gaudioso
Monica Murphy
Mayurapriyan Sakthivel
Amanda Rundell

GRU

Roni Bollag
Samir Khleif
Jennifer Carrick
Nita Maihle
And more.....

Penn

Michael Feldman
Nate DiGiorgio
Tara McSherry
Joellen Weaver

Funding

NCI U24 CA180921 Enhanced Development of TIES

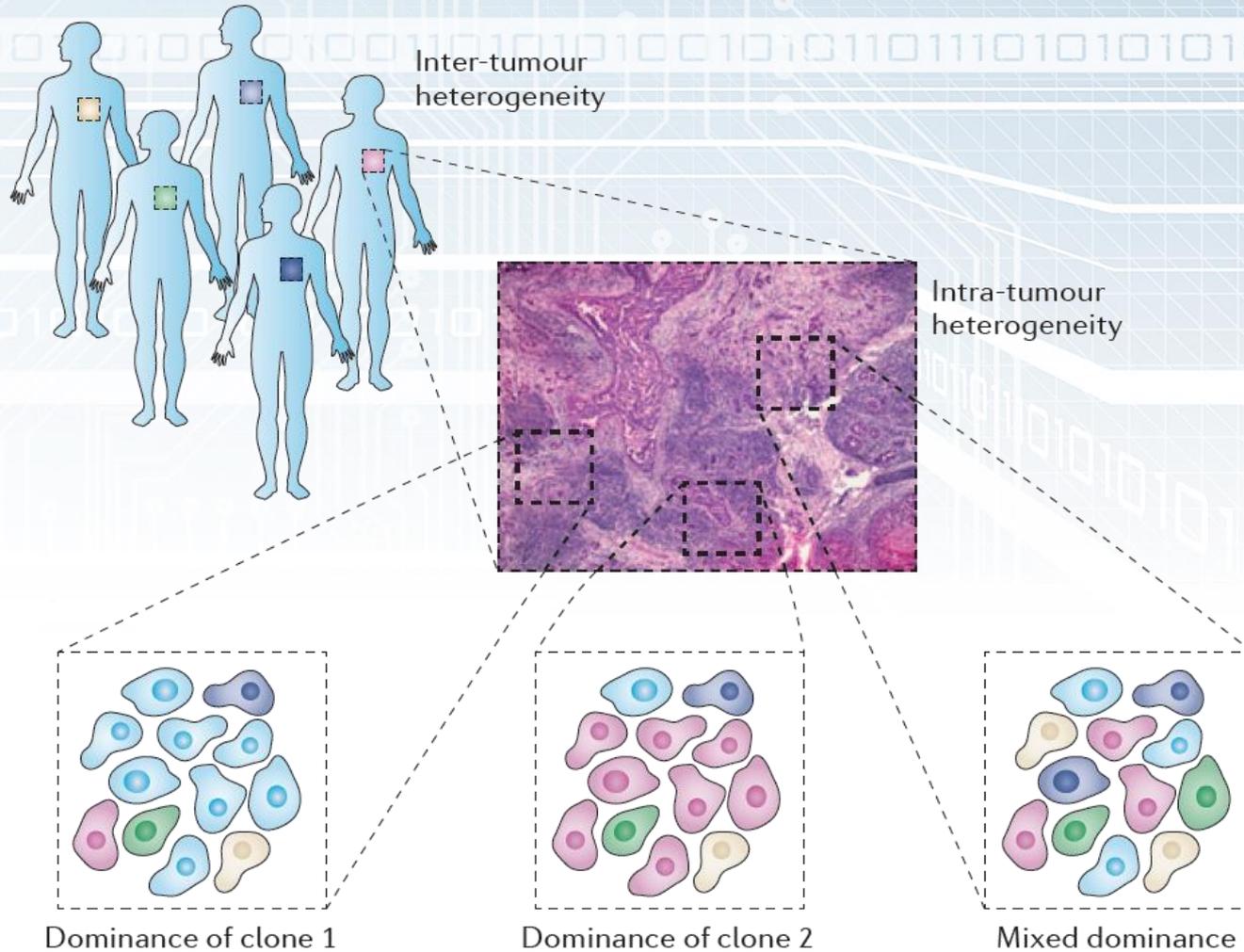
Led by
Rebecca Jacobson, MD MSIS



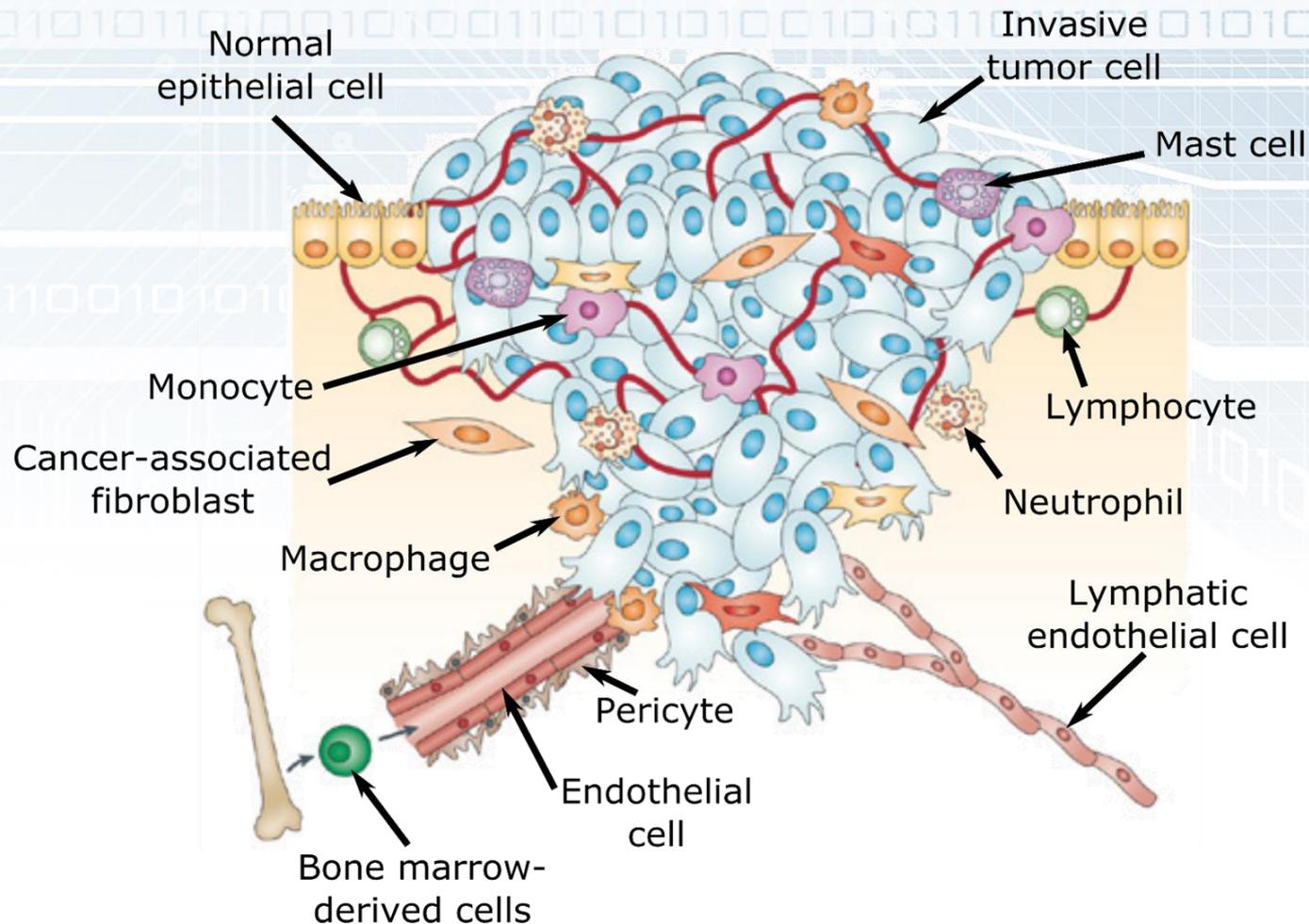
<http://ties.dbmi.pitt.edu/tcrn/>

I have some
pretty big shoes to fill...

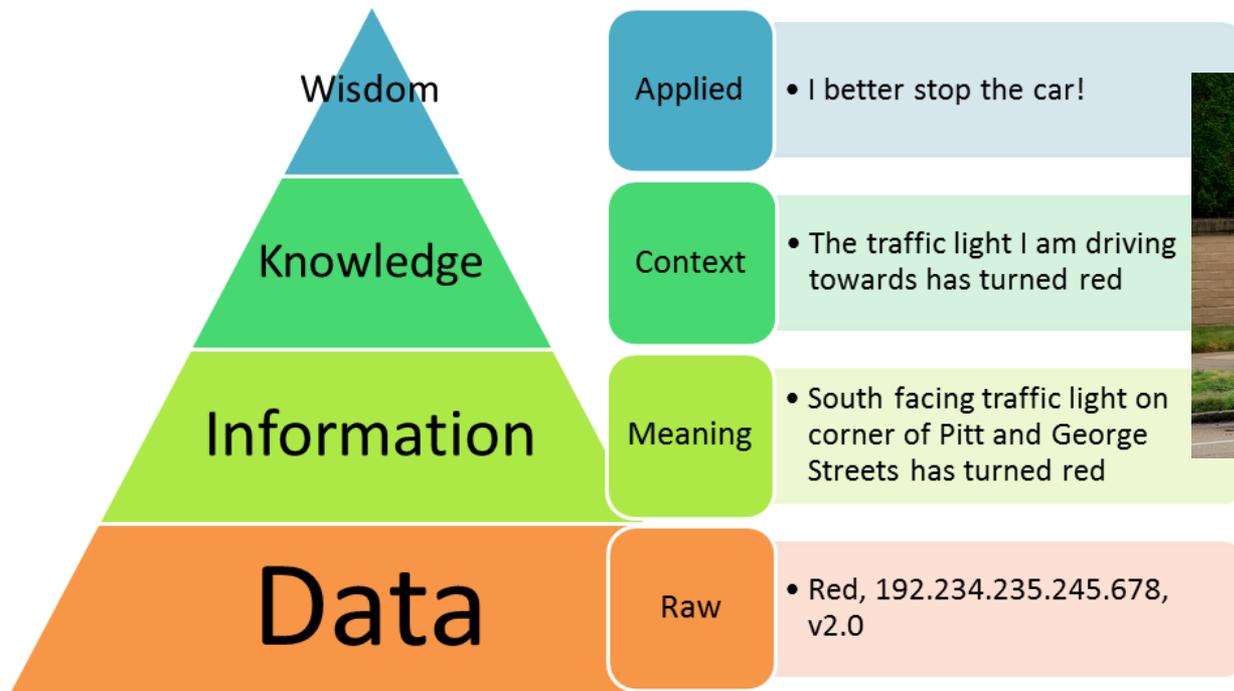
Why Computationally Annotated WSI: To Quantify Tumor Heterogeneity



Intra-tumoral spatial heterogeneity complicates accurate diagnosis & prognosis



Big Data to Knowledge (BD2K)



Pittsburgh, your Self-Driving Uber is arriving now!!!

Pitt's Department of Biomedical Informatics is a Center of Excellence in Big Data to Knowledge

Building Blocks – BD2K - Center for Causal Discovery (Greg Cooper - ACMI)



Center for
Causal
Discovery

About

Research

Collaboration

Education

Tools

People

Calendar

CENTER FOR CAUSAL DISCOVERY

The center will develop the algorithms, software, and system architecture needed by biomedical scientists seeking to discover and represent causality using their large and diverse data sets.

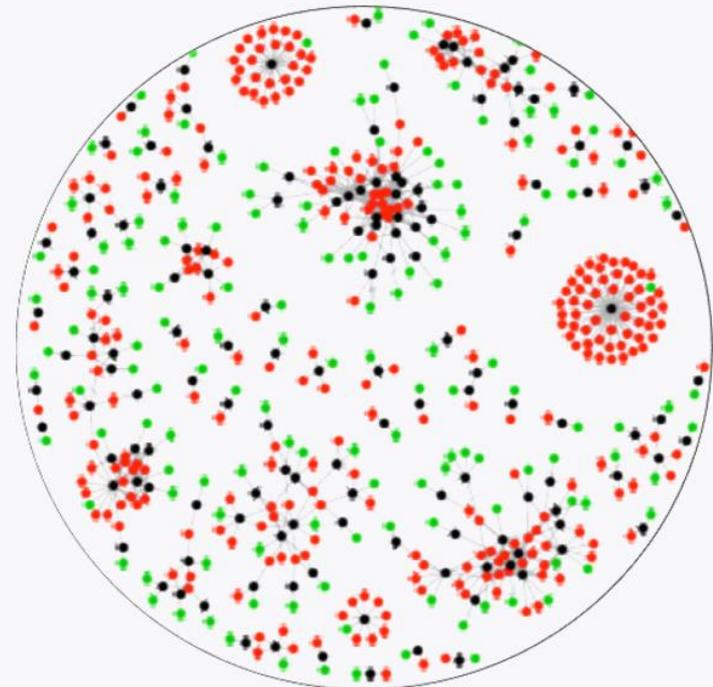
Biomedical Science

We selected 3 very different biomedical problems to use as test beds for our algorithms and to drive the development of new algorithms that meet the needs of biomedical researchers.



Data Science

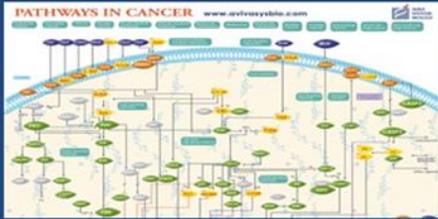
We are implementing an integrated set of methods that support the graphical representation, discovery, and application of causal knowledge from large and complex biomedical data (see samples of structural causal



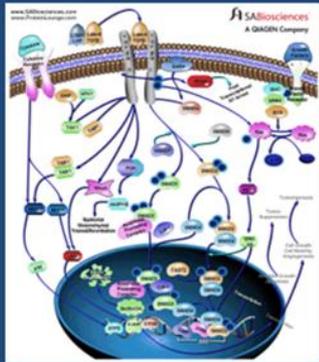
<http://www.ccd.pitt.edu/>

To help discover valid, novel, and significant causal relationships in big biomedical data that lead to new insights in health and disease

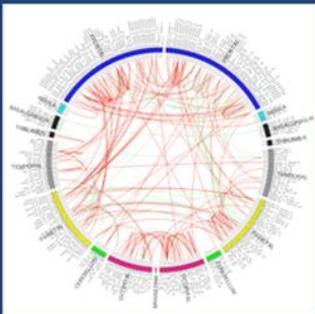
Driving Biomedical Problems (DBPs)



- Discovery of cell signaling networks in breast cancer and head and neck cancer



- Discovery of the mechanisms of disease onset and progression in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis



- Discovery of the functional (causal) connectivity of regions of the human brain from fMRI data

NIH Data Commons Pilots - \$55M

<https://commonfund.nih.gov/bd2k/commons> - Posted 5/19/17

- **Establishing guidelines for Data Commons** operations and what it means for digital objects in the Commons to be FAIR
- Developing and testing **cloud-based platforms** to store, manage and interact with biomedical data and tools
- Setting up the ability to access data through appropriate **authorization and authentication** protocols
- **Support interoperability** between existing biomedical data and tool repositories and portability between cloud service providers
- **Creating portals** where users with all levels of expertise can access and interact with data and tools
- **Learning by doing**, which involves developing agile, iterative Data Commons pilots testing its utility, troubleshooting, and retesting
- **Analyzing and evaluating** Data Commons Pilots for cost, utility, efficiency, usability, and adherence to FAIR data principles

Pitt Harvard Data Commons Pilot

Cloud-based Integration of Causal Modeling and Discovery Tools

with a Unified Patient Research Database



Jeremy Espino¹, Paul Avillach², Michael Davis¹, Jeremy Easton-Marks²
Michael McDuffie², Gabor Korodi², Gregory Cooper¹, Isaac Kohane², Michael Bechich¹



Enterprise Identity Providers



Public Identity Providers



Service Providers

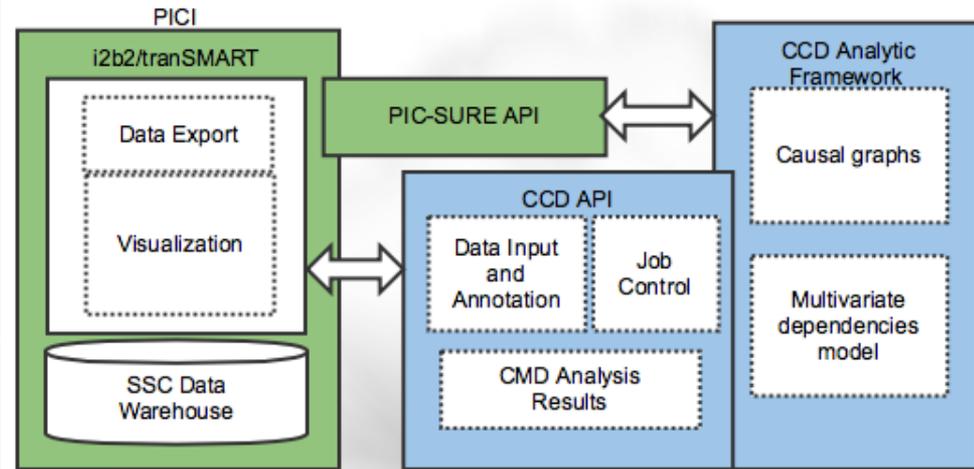


Application User Interface



Programmatic Interface

RESTful API

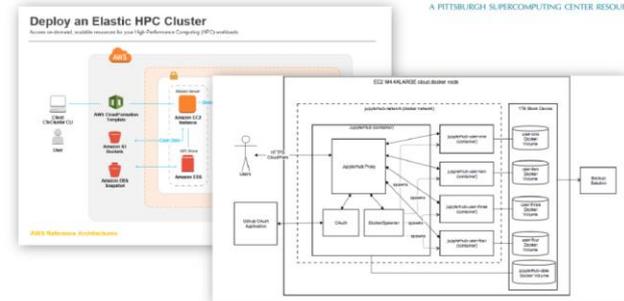


Findable – cloud hosted plus HPC

Accessible – SFARI Autism Data

Interoperable – CCD and PIC-I APIs

Reusable – federated ID management

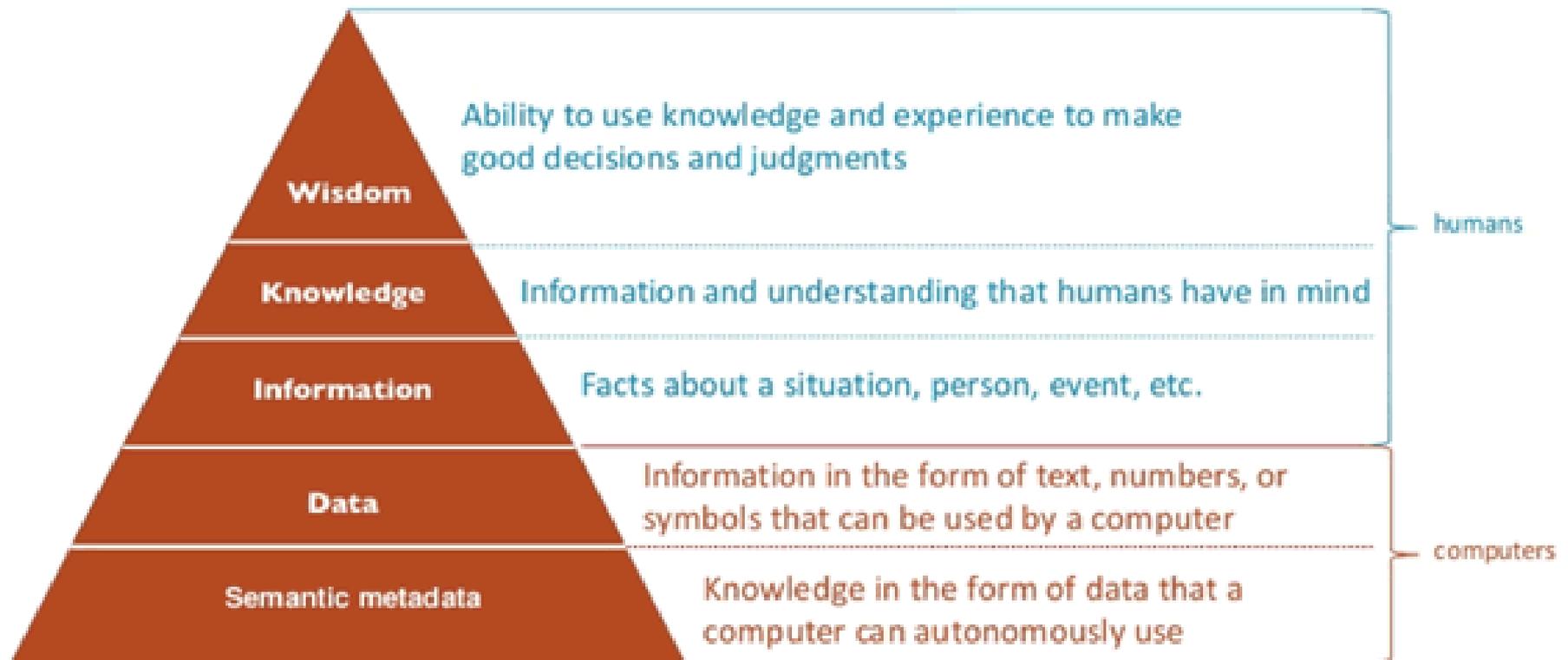


We have deployed our software at **Amazon** using existing **EC2** services as well as an on demand high performance computing cluster, **CfnCluster**. We have also deployed the causal discovery API service on **Bridges** at the **Pittsburgh Supercomputing Center**.

Informatics Fuels Data to Knowledge

DIKW paradigm today

Adding understandable data to the stack





Conclusions

- Informatics will drive a FAIR Data Science Program with major new Pitt Computer Scientists Drs. **Paul Cohen** (Dean of SCI) and **Rob Rutenbar** (SVC Research) who will greatly benefit by the vision supported by both UPMC and Pitt.
- We are linking our current >\$180M Big Data research portfolio (BD2K/NHGRI, CDC, CTSA/NCATS, NIGMS, NCI, PCORI, PMI) to new NIH Initiatives via Pitt Data Commons
- Key innovations in FAIR data and research (knowledge) objects, integrative metadata development, causal analytics and novel research computing environments (supercomputing/cloud computing/storage) are key!
- We are looking for partners! (**Harvard & U Penn** Linkages)

Please join in this effort by e-mailing me – becich@pitt.edu

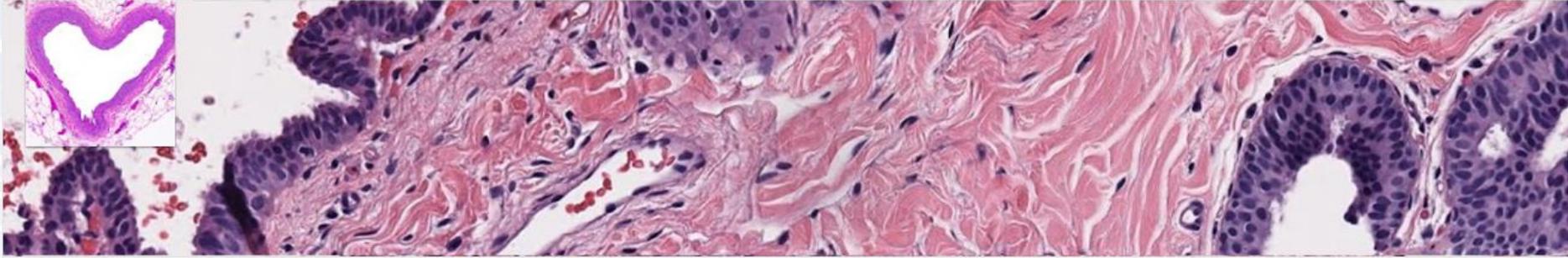
Provide Interest/Skills/Research Goals – I will send you Pitt's RoadMap

Computational Pathology @ Pitt

Led by Chakra Chennubhotla, PhD

- Organized as a Interest Group and Lecture Series
- Currently 109 members from Pitt, CMU, UPMC and regional companies/startups (*need sponsor!!!*)
- Pittsburgh Computational Pathology Interest Group
- <http://www.csb.pitt.edu/comppath/>
- Computational Pathology Lecture Archive -
[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWfBS3PLWH
TIAceccm2Clog](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWfBS3PLWH
TIAceccm2Clog)
- Supported by Akif Burak Tosun, PhD (post-doc)

Computational Pathology @ Pitt



Pittsburgh Computational Pathology Lecture Series

 32

Pittsburgh Computational Pathology Interest Group and Lecture Series aims to bring focus on developing basic computer vision and machine learning algorithms for transmitted light and fluorescence microscopy imaging data from histopathology and on highlighting the translation role of computational pathology research in interfacing with genomics, personalized medicine and microbiomics.

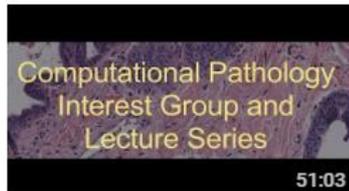
Our goal is to promote a vibrant community of computational pathology research and education practices here in Pittsburgh by engaging researchers and clinicians across Pitt, CMU and Duquesne campuses, and the local industrial partners.

<http://www.csb.pitt.edu/comppath/>
Show less

Uploads



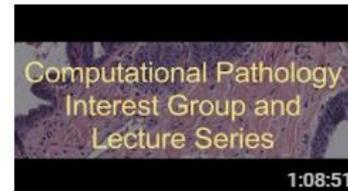
CompPath Dr. Shikhar Uttam,
Ph.D. Lecture (April 14th 2017)
21 views • 1 month ago



CompPath Dr. Shandong Wu,
Ph.D. Lecture (March 14th 2017)
24 views • 1 month ago



CompPath Dr. Jeffrey L. Fine,
M.D. Lecture (January 19th 2017)
56 views • 4 months ago



CompPath Dr. Kayhan
Batmanghelich, PhD Lecture
48 views • 4 months ago



CompPath Dr. Joshua T Mattila,
PhD Lecture (November 14th
41 views • 6 months ago

Computational Pathology Lecture Archive -

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWfBS3PLWHTIACeccm2Clog>